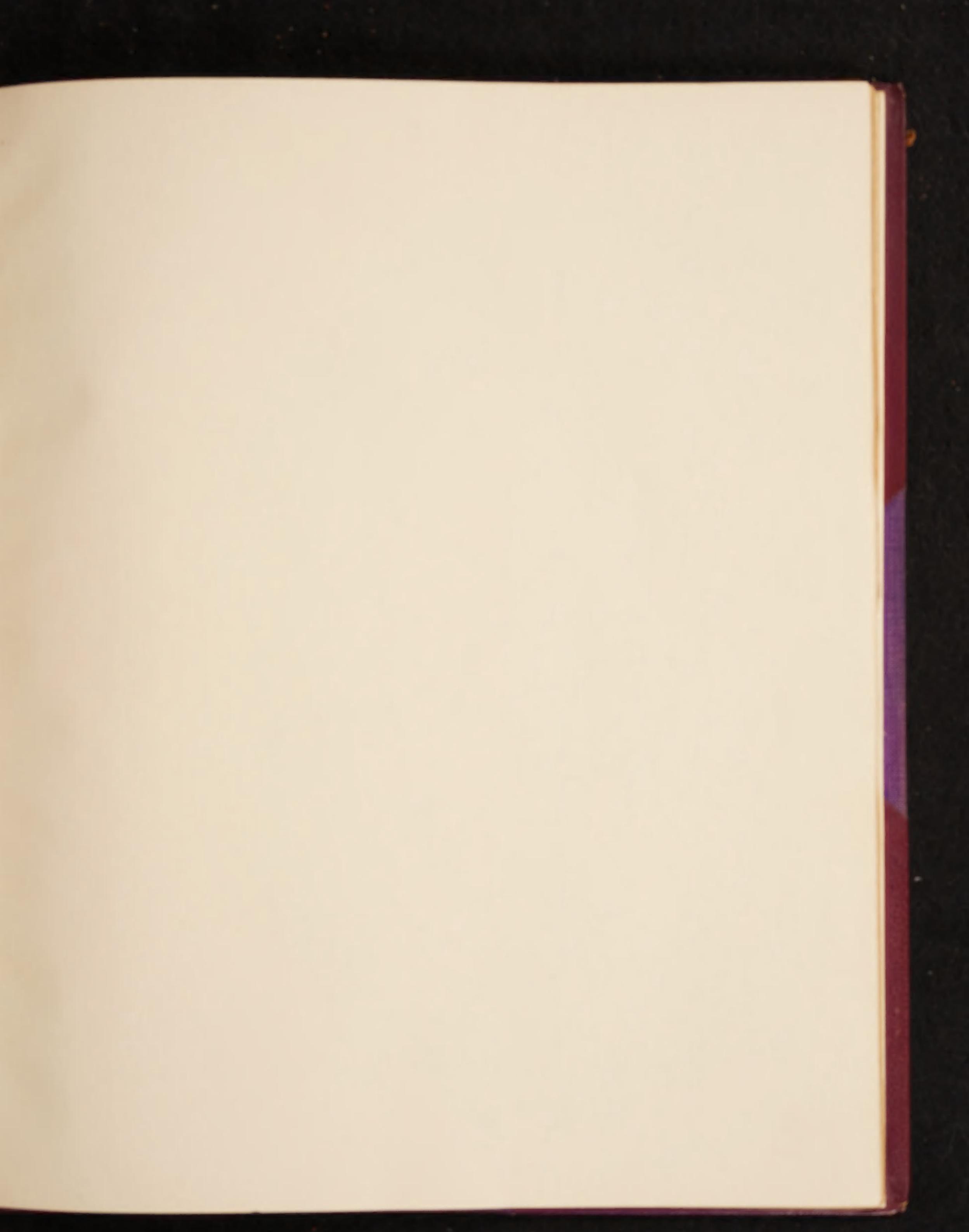
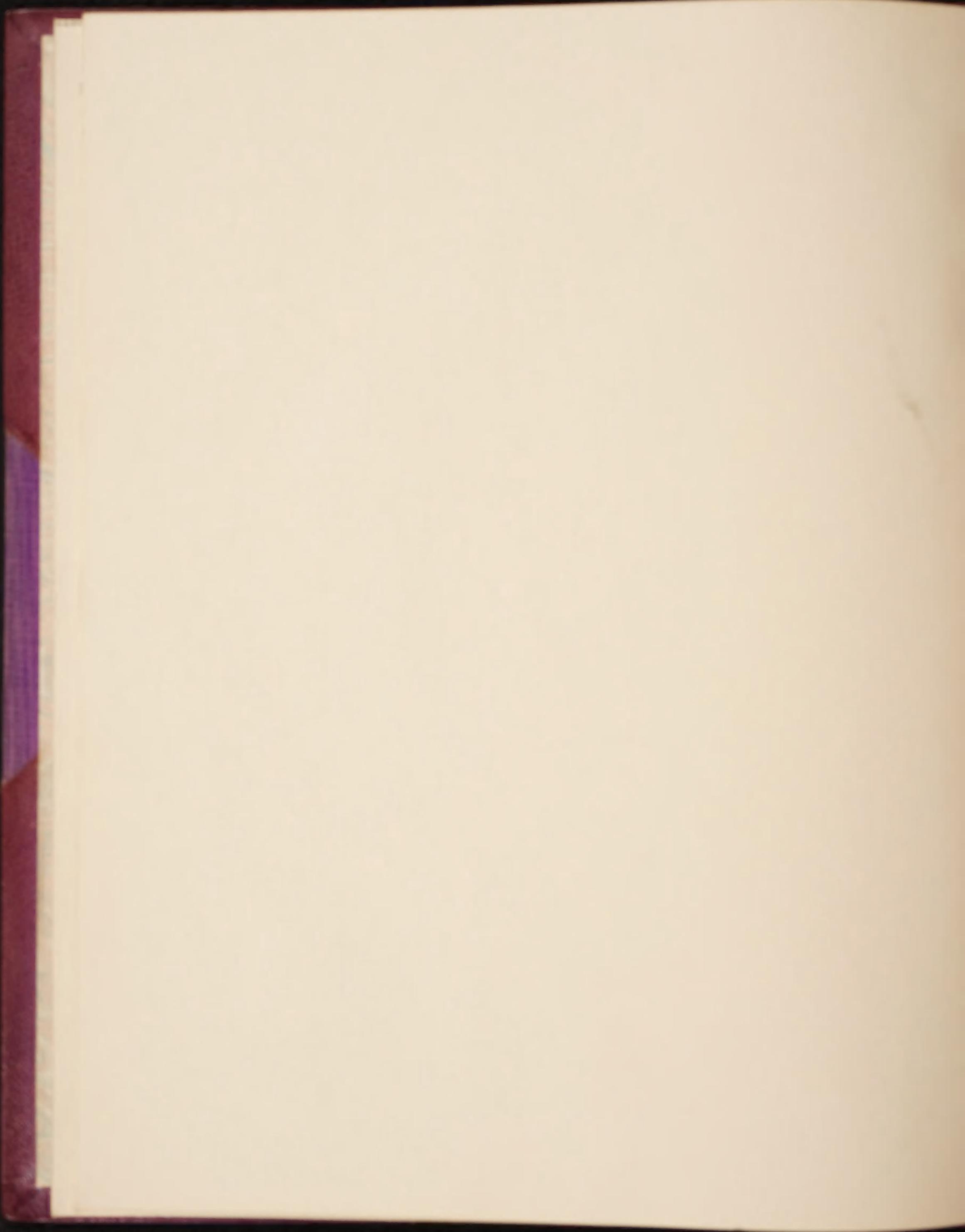




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THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL ROOM.

Published Decr 10th 1816 at no. Strand, for P. Didermann's History of Merchant Taylors School.

J. Stadler sculps.

A. Pugin del.

THE
HISTORY
OF
Merchant Taylors' School.

DEDICATED
TO THE
MASTER, WARDENS, AND COURT OF ASSISTANTS OF THE
WORSHIPPFUL COMPANY OF MERCHANT TAYLORS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR AND PUBLISHED BY R. ACKERMANN, 101, STRAND.

C. HARRISON, PRINTER, 575, STRAND.

M.DCCC.XVI.



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THE HISTORY
OF
Merchant Taylors' School.

THE great establishments which have been founded in this country for the advancement of learning, generally look to kings as their nursing fathers and queens as their nursing mothers; to churchmen, when the church possessed so large a portion of the kingdom's wealth and the power of the state; and to a scarce inferior source, the piety of individuals distinguished for their wealth and their virtues. At length commerce also, when commerce began to rear its head and become a column of support to the growing prosperity of the nation, had its share in promoting science and encouraging learning; and it is sufficient, without enlarging on a subject where the allotted space can allow of little more than a few historical notices, to come at once to the example which has been afforded by the Merchant Taylors' Company of London.

The origin of this company, with the progressive details of its history; the kings and princes, the nobles and prelates, the naval and military heroes, and municipal magistrates, who have been admitted into its fraternity, with the current of charity which, from century to century, has flowed through it, will naturally excite an honourable pride in the bosoms of those who have received their education in that school which was founded by it.

This brief narrative, or historical sketch, of the Company of Merchant Taylors and its School which follows, is taken, and in some measure literally copied, from

a work which confers no common honour on the industry, ingenuity, and antiquarian research of its author* : and so far from apologizing for what these pages have borrowed from it, their compiler has rather to lament, that it is not in his power to heighten their interest and extend their information by additional extracts.

The worshipful Company of MERCHANT TAYLORS, the Founders of this distinguished seminary of learning which bears their name, have, in the language of Stow, been a guild or fraternity time out of mind, by the name of Taylors and Linen-Armourers; as it appears that Edward I. in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, confirmed this guild under the aforesaid names, and gave to the brethren thereof leave and licence every Midsummer to hold a feast, and then chuse them a governor or master, with wardens†. This society was afterwards incorporated by letters patent of the fifth of Edward IV. in the year 1466, and they soon after received a grant of arms, nearly the same as those borne by the present company. But many of the members being great and opulent merchants, and Henry VII. enrolled among them, as several of his royal progenitors had been, that monarch, by his letters patent under the great seal, in the year 1503, was pleased to reincorporate the society by the name of the Masters and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist in the city of London; and, as appears by the oath prescribed to be taken by every person admitted on the livery, provision was made that the company should, in all times to come, consist of men fearing God, honouring the king, and loving the brotherhood‡.

* *The History of Merchant Taylors' School*, by the Rev. H. B. Wilson, B. D. Second Under-Master.

† *Stow's Survey*, vol. II. p. 227.

‡ “From various documents it appears, that the proper chartered names of the company is not “*Merchant Tailors*, as sometimes written, but *Marchaunt Taylors*; and, I trust, the *Taylors* with a *y*

Their spacious and stately hall in Threadneedle-street was not only at the service of their fellow-citizens, whenever public processions required a place of rendezvous more commodious than what the taverns of the metropolis could then afford, but was often the scene of royal entertainments, more splendid and magnificent than the most gaudy fêtes of the present day*.

The names of sovereign, royal, noble, and eminent persons of all the superior ranks in life, who have been enrolled in the fraternity of this company, are such as must give it an unrivalled distinction. They display *ten* kings of England; *four* foreign potentates; *twenty-three* princes and dukes; *fifty* earls; *twenty-seven* prelates; *forty-three* barons, &c.; *five* eminent naval and military characters below the peerage; and *twenty-eight* lord mayors of London†.

“ will keep out the *Tailors* with an *i*, especially as (without meaning any thing uncivil to a trade
“ conducive to our personal comfort) the latter mode of spelling must unavoidably lead the public
“ to suppose, that the company is composed of men whose business it is to make clothes: whereas
“ there are none of that trade on the court of the company, and of the three hundred on the livery,
“ which is open to men of all professions, not ten are to be found who are tailors by trade. As for
“ the Merchant Taylors of old time, it is not to be denied that they were principally engaged in
“ manufacturing pavilions for our kings, robes of state for our nobles, and tents, &c. for our soldiers:
“ hence the arms they bear—a pavilion between two royal mantles. Nor is it undeserving of notice,
“ that when latinized, they were never called by any term implying makers of ordinary garments,
“ but *Mercatores Scissores*; and though *Taylors* with a *y*, or *Tailors* with an *i*, is equally derived
“ from the French verb *Tailler*, to cut, it is not unusual, in our language, for a word, having two
“ acceptations, to acquire in time a variety in its spelling, for the better marking of its several senses:
“ and, therefore, since, on the authority of Dr. Johnson, the makers of clothes should be spelled
“ *Tailors*, I would suggest that they, whose business was not of that limited nature, ought to retain
“ the old orthography, which even Mr. Pennant, in his Account of London, does not disturb, though
“ he seems anxious enough to identify the *Merchant Taylors* of London with the *Tailors* throughout
“ the kingdom.”—WILSON'S *Hist. of Merchant Taylors' School.* Note to preface, p. 18.

* Ibid. pref. 22.

† See the list at large, *ibid.* pp. 25, 27, *ut supra*.

But it is not on these adventitious honours, adds the historian, that the glory of the Merchant Taylors' Company, however brightened by them, is permanently founded: it originates in the use which they have always made of the great estates belonging to them; by being from age to age the almoners of the benevolent, and discharging their trust with integrity and honour. Nor is it the least of their good works, that they employed the superfluity of their wealth in the establishment and maintenance of their school for classical education; and, amidst all the revolutions of their affairs, preserved an unshaken attachment to the interests of learning and religion, thereby displaying a wisdom as well as munificence of character that no commercial fraternity has ever displayed but itself.

The MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY manifested their design of founding a GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, according to Stow, some time between July 1560, and May 1561*; and part of the manor of the Rose, in the parish of St. Lawrence Pountney (a mansion which had successively belonged to the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Earls of Sussex), being considered as an eligible building for the purpose, Mr. Richard Hills, a leading member of the court, generously contributed the sum of five hundred pounds, a very large sum in those days, towards the purchase of it: but the institution was not completely organized till the 24th of September, 1561, on which day the statutes were framed, and a schoolmaster elected†.

The statutes, of which this is a brief abstract, are introduced with the following preamble:

“ **W**hereas the Maister, Wardens, and Assistants, in the names of the whole body of the Company of the MARCHAUNT TAYLORS in London, have, for the better education and bringing up of children in good manners and literature,

* Stow's *Survey*, b. i. p. 169.

† Wilson's *Hist. passim*.

“ erected a schoole within the parish of St. Laurence Pountney in London, and
“ also meete and convenient lodgings for a Schoolmaster and three Ushers to
“ inhabite and dwell in; and for, because nothing can contynue long and endure
“ in good order without lawes and statutes in that behalf provided, therefore
“ they, the said Maister, Wardens, and Assistants, have fully concluded, agreed,
“ and decreed, and by these presents do conclude, agree, and decree, that the said
“ schoole shall be directed and contynued, and to have contynuance, by God's
“ grace, for ever, in such manner and forme, and according as hereafter is ex-
“ pressed, mencioned, and declared, viz.

“ *CAPITULUM PRIMUM DE MAGISTRO PRIMARIO.*

“ In the grammar-schoole founded in the parish of St. Laurence Pountney in
“ London, in the year of our Lord God one thousand fyve hundred sixty-one, by
“ this worshipful Company of the Marchaunt Taylors of the city of London, in
“ the honour of Christ Jesu, shall be first an HIGH MASTER*. This High
“ Master, in doctrine, learning, and teaching, shall direct all the schoole: he shall
“ be chosen by the right worshipful the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the
“ said Company of Marchaunt Taylors, with such advise and counsell of well-
“ learned men as they can gett; a man in body whole, sober, discrete, honest,
“ vertuous, and learned in good and cleane Latine literature, and also in Greeke;
“ a wedded man, a single man, or a priest that hath no benefice with cure,
“ office, nor service that may lett his due business in the schoole. He is to con-
“ tinue in possession of his office while he does his duty, and is not of his own
“ mind to give notice of his departure without a warning of twelve months: nor
“ is he to be absent more than twenty working days from the schoole in the year
“ (conjunctim aut divisim), without some urgent or allowable cause: that he

* The HIGH MASTER is likewise styled CHIEF MASTER, HEAD MASTER, and MASTER, *κατα ξένοντα*.

“ shall have a house and lodgings free of rent, where he may dwell and keep
“ howhold to his power; but is not permitted to have or teach at one time with
“ the schoole more than two hundred and fifty scholars: one hundred of which
“ are to be taught for nothing, fifty at two shillings and sixpence per quarter, and
“ the remaining hundred at five shillings per quarter, according to their respective
“ conditions and situations*.

“ There shall also be one Chief Usher, or Under-Master, of the same character and qualities as the High Master, by whom he shall be appointed†, and to whom, in case of vacancy, he shall succeed. When his election is approved by the Master and Wardens, he shall also have his lodgings assigned; and he is subject to the same periods of absence and terms of resignation as have been already mentioned‡.

“ In case of curable or temporary sickness, the full stipends are to be continued,

* By an order of court, April 9, 1805, it was thought expedient, on account of the alteration in the value of money, that the quarterage, exclusive of the breaking-up money, should be raised to ten shillings.

† The company soon found it necessary to reserve to themselves the appointment of the under teachers; and, by so doing, they rendered the situation more acceptable to men of talent and respectability.

‡ “ The first Usher, according to the original foundation of the school, had an evident superiority over the other two, who were, both in rank and salary, on an equality with each other, and this continued for a number of years; but, at length, when the principle of succession began to be acted upon, the third was placed as much below the second, as the second was already below the first. Though Usher and Under-Master were at first synonymous terms, the former was originally in more general use, till circumstances arising that rendered it expedient to distinguish the foundation Ushers from those who were retained and dismissed at the pleasure of the principal Master, the old name began to be laid aside in most of the public schools. Hence the Ushers of Merchant Taylors' School have of late years been generally spoken of as Under-Masters, always in common parlance, and sometimes in orders of court,” &c.—WILSON'S *Hist.* p. 14.

“ and the other Masters or Ushers are to undertake the whole duty: but if it
“ should so happen that the Master and Ushers should be sick at the same time,
“ then during such visitation the school is to cease.

“ There shall be also two Under-Ushers, good, honest, virtuous, and learned
“ young men, who shall be chosen from time to time by the High Master, and
“ who shall teach in the school, under his directions. They are to have no office
“ of any kind that may interfere with a due attention to their duties in the school.
“ They shall teach the children, if need be, the Catechism and instructions of
“ the Articles of the Faith, and the Ten Commandments, in Latin; that is to say,
“ such a Catechism as shall be approved by the Queen's Majesty that now is, and
“ by the Honourable Court of Parliament of this realme from tyme to tyme.
“ If they fail in their demeanour, they are to be removed, and others chosen,
“ with the consent of the High Master and Usher.

“ There shall be taught in the said school children of all nations and countries
“ indifferently*, coming thither to be taught: but they must be able to read perfectly
“ and write competently, and be acquainted with the Catechism in English or
“ Latin, in order to qualify them for admission. Every scholar on his entrance
“ shall pay twelve-pence for writing in his name, which is to be given to such
“ person as shall be appointed by the High Master, &c. to keep the school, the
“ court and the avenues thereto, free from uncleanliness.

“ The children shall come to school at seven in the morning both winter and
“ summer, and tarry till eleven; and return at one in the afternoon, and depart
“ at five†. Thrice in the day, morning, noon, and evening, they shall say their
“ prayers contained in a tablet set up in the school.

* Children of Jews were excepted by order of court December, 1731.

† The boys do not now come to school till eight in the morning from the 1st of November to
the 1st of March. The morning business is still concluded at eleven; but in the afternoon the
school does not open till two, and closes for the day at four.

“ They shall never use tallow-candles in the school, but wax only: nor are they to eat or drink in the school; nor to indulge in cock-fighting, tennis-play, nor riding about of victoring, nor disputing abroad. They are to have no leave to play, but once in the week, and that only when there falleth no holiday.

“ If any child, after he is received into this school, go to any other school to learn there, or shall be absent from the school for the space of three months at one time, without any reasonable cause, he shall be refused readmission*.

“ The Master, Wardens, and Assistants, with the advice of learned men, shall once every year examine whether the Master and Ushers have done their duties in the school, and how the children have profited under them; as well as what reformations and amendments may be required.

“ The Clerk of the mystery shall read annually on a quarter day, in the common hall, all the several acts, decrees, and ordinances that have been or shall hereafter be made for the continuance of the said school in good order.

“ That the Master and Wardens of the company for the time being, and all who have borne the room of a Master of this mystery, shall be the surveyors of the said school, and superintend all its concerns.

“ No scholars shall be received into the school, unless they be first admitted, and their admission certified by the Master and Wardens to the Master, or, in his absence, to the head Usher.

“ There shall be yearly paid out of the common box of this mystery, for the stipend and salary of the Schoolmaster and three Ushers, forty pounds, to be paid in equal portions to them,” &c.

* After many alterations of this statute, it was finally settled, December 17, 1776, that no scholar who has been absent from the school more than three months, shall, unless in case of sickness, be received into the same without the consent of the Master and Wardens: but if the boy has, in the mean time, gone to another school, to learn after the manner of that school, his case is left within the operation of the original statute.

The statutes, the general purport of which has been here given, being established, the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the company proceeded to the choice of a chief Schoolmaster, when they agreed to make an offer of the appointment to RICHARD MULCASTER, M. A. of Christ-Church, Oxford, who, after some short hesitation, declared his willingness to accept it. This eminent man was educated on the foundation at Eton; from which school he was, in 1548, elected to King's College, Cambridge. In 1555 he became a student of Christ-Church, Oxford; where he was distinguished for his critical knowledge in Latin and Greek, and particularly for his attainments in Oriental literature.

The situation was, it is true, highly honourable, but the income assigned to it was barely sufficient to induce Mulcaster to accept it; and it is not improbable, that the generous spirit of Mr. Hills, the master of the company, who added ten pounds per annum to the stipend, secured the new foundation the advantage of such a Master.

Such was the character of Mulcaster, that scholars immediately flocked from all quarters to enjoy the benefit of his instruction, and, in less than twelve months, the new establishment was submitted to the solemn visitation of the diocesan, Grindal Bishop of London; when, August 16, 1562, it was declared by that prelate, assisted by other learned divines, that the schoolmaster was worthy of great commendation, as some of the boys had made a proficiency equal to that which had been attained by the scholars of any school in the realm.

The visitations of several successive years were attended with similar marks of approbation, when the benefaction of Sir Thomas White gave a consequence to the foundation, which advanced it to a superior rank among the public seminaries of the country. He, as a member of the court, had already been a co-founder of the school, and was now a munificent benefactor to it, by appropriating thirty-seven fellowships at St. John's College, in Oxford, which he had recently founded

at his sole expense. Merchant Taylors' School now became as completely connected with the Universities, as the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster*.

The progressive history of this seminary, through all its intervening transactions, would, in its most abbreviated state, demand a space which these pages cannot afford; but the scholar who wishes to be informed of Merchant Taylors' School, from its first establishment, may enjoy the satisfaction of finding it detailed in a manner to gratify every one who is interested in the learning of his country†.

It cannot be considered as a free-school, because no boy can become a scholar without being subject to the payment of five pounds a year; he also pays the Head-Master a quarterage of ten shillings, and twelve shillings for breaking-up money each quarter. The boys taught there are not confined to any particular class in society, the company having always considered it as open to any persons who wished to bring up their sons decently: according to the statute, they should be recommended to the school by the Master and Wardens of the company, but in general they are put in by the Head-Master promiscuously as they occur. They are taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew: they receive a complete classical education, and nothing more. The boys are considered merely as day-scholars, except when they happen to board with the Masters, which is a private concern.

This slight sketch and rapid outline of an institution which so well deserves

* Fifty-three fellowships were actually left by Sir Thomas White to Merchant Taylors' School; but as six of them are subject to the claim of the founder's kin, who are very numerous, the number unreservedly appropriated to the school is but thirty-seven: for though, in default of a founder's kin candidate, the vacancy is filled up by a Merchant Taylors' boy, the school repays the turn at the next election.

† Wilson's *Hist. &c.*

the ample history that one of its learned instructors has given of it, cannot be so well concluded as by his animated description of the school festival of the year 1812. One page at least of these few sheets will then be read with pride and with pleasure by every Merchant Taylors' scholar who may chance to peruse them.

“ The school had often been visited on its public days by prelates of the church
“ and sages of the law; nor were its modest walls unknown to some of the nobles of
“ the land. But never was it honoured with the condescending presence of a prince
“ of the blood, till, on occasion of the election in 1812, his Royal Highness the
“ Duke of Cambridge was introduced to the school by the Right Honourable the
“ Lord Mayor, Claudio Stephen Hunter, Esquire*, a member of the court:
“ and undeserving indeed will the boys of Merchant Taylors' be at the smiles of
“ royalty, unworthy of living under the mild and equitable government of the
“ House of Brunswick, if they ever forget the affability which graced his Royal
“ Highness's demeanour on that highly favoured morning.”

Of the other distinguished personages who were present, Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. and Admiral of the Blue, and Sir John Stuart, K. B. &c. principally attracted the notice of the boys, who, accustomed, in the course of their education, to read with admiration of the heroes of Greece and Rome, could not restrain their enthusiasm, when they saw seated among them two of the bravest and most successful champions of their own country. The following orations were then delivered:

IMPRIMIS,

Orationes gratulatoriæ duæ,

QUARUM ALTERA LATINE HABENDA. }
GRÆCE ALTERA. } Perorante { *Francisco Hawkins.*
} { *Carolo Stocker.*

* Since created a baronet of the united kingdom, &c.

Sequitur orationum senarius quarum argumenta singula exhibentur in hunc ordinem:

1. MELIUS NIL CÆLIBE VITA	CARM. HER.
2. PEJUS NIL CÆLIBE VITA	CARM. HER.
3. PSALMUS V.	
4. VITÆ ME REDDE PRIORI	DEC. LAT.
5. VITÆ NE REDDE PRIORI	DEC. LAT.
6. FORTITUDE	ODE ANGL.

Perorante

<i>Henrico Sidebotham.</i>
<i>Roberto Knight.</i>
<i>Jacobo Jowett.</i>
<i>Mauritio Lloyd.</i>
<i>Ricardo Povah.</i>
<i>Gulielmo Davies.</i>

Subjects for the Epigrams.

COMMENDAT RARIOR USUS.

SPEM PASCIT INANEM.

“ The public exercises being concluded, the court, attended by the President and senior Fellows of St. John’s, and the two examiners appointed by the company, retired into the chapel, according to ancient practice, on the business of the election; when, after the usual ceremonies and inquiries as to the ages and qualifications of the head scholars, FRANCIS HAWKINS and CHARLES WILLIAM STOCKER were chosen scholars on Sir Thomas White’s foundation. This ceremony being completed, the party, comprising in itself no small portion of courtly elegance, academic learning, and civic opulence, proceeded to the hall, where his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, prevented by public duties from an earlier attendance, was pleased to join them. Lord Paulet, Baron Graham, and other persons of consideration, were also of the company, who sat down to a splendid entertainment; during which every act of veneration was shewn for the immortal memories of those worthy citizens who originally founded the school, and of respect for their no less worthy successors, who, through a period of two hundred and fifty-one years, had maintained it at their expense, and have therefore a rightful claim to be ranked among the patrons of that learning which is the ornament and pride of their country.”

MASTERS FROM THE FOUNDATION *in* 1561 *to* 1816.

HEAD-MASTERS.

1564.	1. RICHARD MULCASTER, M. A.	1686.	11. Ambrose Bonwicke, B. D.
1586.	2. Henry Wilkinson, M. A.	1691.	12. Matthew Shortyng, M. A.
1592.	3. Edmund Smith, M. A.	1700.	13. James Townley, M. A.
1599.	4. William Hayne, M. A.	1707.	14. Thomas Parsell, B. D.
1625.	5. Nicholas Gray, M. A.	1720.	15. Matthew Smith, D. D.
1632.	6. John Edwards, M. A. afterwards M. D.	1731.	16. John Cricke, M. A.
1634.	7. William Staple.	1778.	17. Thomas Green, M. A.
1644.	8. William Dugard, M. A.	1783.	18. Samuel Bishop, M. A.
1661.	9. John Goad, M. A.	1795.	19. THOMAS CHERRY, M. A.
1681.	10. John Hartcliffe, M. A. afterwards D. D.		

FIRST UNDER-MASTERS.

1561.	1. JOHN MOORE.	1652.	19. John Coles.
1563.	2. John Higgynson, B. A. afterwards M. A.	1658.	20. Robert Osbolstone.
1570.	3. Thomas Maddox, M. A.	1659.	21. J. Heath.
1573.	4. Henry Wilkinson, M. A.	1662.	22. J. Foord.
1576.	5. Francis Yomans.	1674.	23. Joseph Crowther, M. A.
1585.	6. William Burd, M. A.	1676.	24. Thomas Martindale, M. A.
1590.	7. Thomas Maddox.	1677.	25. Isaac Backhouse.
1591.	8. Edmund Smith, M. A.	1680.	26. John Plymley, B. A.
1593.	9. John Clerk.	1685.	27. Thomas Wright.
1595.	10. John Jones, M. A. afterwards B. D.	1687.	28. Simon Lydiatt, M. A.
1607.	11. William Carell, B. A.	1690.	29. Simon Polhill, B. D.
1610.	12. Humphry Prichard.	1692.	30. Robert Coningsby, M. A.
1616.	13. John Hayne, M. A.	1695.	31. Charles Shelley.
1618.	14. Richard Gilbert.	1701.	32. Thomas Parsell, B. D.
1618.	15. Thomas Walters, M. A.	1707.	33. Matthew Smith, D. D.
1627.	16. John Phillips, M. A.	1720.	34. John Criche, M. A.
1638.	17. Thomas Bunting.	1731.	35. Nicholas Fayting, B. A.
1650.	18. William Radford, M. A.	1754.	36. John Burn, B. C. L.

1758.	37. Vicesimus Knox, B. C. L.	1785.	41. John Rose, D. D.
1772.	38. Thomas Green, M. A.	1798.	42. Thomas Kidd, M. A.
1778.	39. Samuel Bishop, M. A.	1805.	43. JOHN JOSEPH ELLIS, M. A.
1783.	40. John Hill Thompson, D. D.		

SECOND UNDER-MASTERS.

1581.	1. The name of this Master at the foundation does not appear.	1676.	26. Isaac Backhouse.
1580.	2. EDMUND SMITH, M. A.	1677.	27. Elisha Coles, B. A.
1592.	3. Nicholas Monk.	1679.	28. Thomas Wensley, M. A.
1600.	4. Richard Barnes.	1679.	29. John Plymley.
1604.	5. Thomas Hayne, M. A.	1680.	30. James Lee, M. A.
1608.	6. Humphry Prichard.	1683.	31. Samuel Tull, M. A.
1610.	7. Richard Trott.	1684.	32. Thomas Wright.
1610.	8. Thomas Hendre, or Henrye.	1686.	33. Simon Lydiatt, M. A.
1614.	9. John Sterne.	1687.	34. Benjamin Bonwicke, B. C. L.
1615.	10. Richard Eyves.	1688.	35. Simon Polhill, B. D.
1616.	11. Job Davenport.	1690.	36. Robert Coningsby, M. A.
1618.	12. Thomas Walters, M. A.	1692.	37. John Patrickson.
1618.	13. W. Melvin.	1692.	38. Geo. Pickerne, M. A. afterwards B.D.
1621.	14. James Best, B. A. afterwards M. A.	1693.	39. John Turner.
1624.	15. Thomas Graye.	1703.	40. Matthew Smith, D. D.
1624.	16. John Ham.	1707.	41. John Gilman, D. D.
1624.	17. John Jones.	1719.	42. John Criche, M. A.
1626.	18. Francis Storre.	1720.	43. William Peche, B. D.
1627.	19. John Ffell.	1722.	44. Francis West, D. D.
1628.	20. Robert Thorne.	1726.	45. Edmund Day.
1634.	21. Alexander Blackall.	1730.	46. Nicholas Fayting, B. A.
1638.	22. John Crosbie.	1731.	47. Daniel Brooker, B. A.
1662.	23. G. Gibson.	1742.	48. John Burn, B. C. L.
1663.	24. William Smith.	1754.	49. Vicesimus Knox, B. C. L.
1673.	25. Joseph Crowther, M. A.	1758.	50. Thomas Green, M. A.
		1772.	51. Samuel Bishop, M. A.

1778. 52. Richard Dickson Shackleford, B. D. 1785. 55. Henry Lord, B. D. afterwards D. D.
afterwards D. D. 1796. 56. John Joseph Ellis, M. A.

1779. 53. John Hill Thompson, B. D. 1805. 57. HARRY BRISTOW WILSON, B. D.

1783. 54. John Rose, D. D.

THIRD UNDER-MASTERS.

1561. 1. JOHN GOODWIN.	1652. 27. Charles Spilwater.
1570. 2. Robert Wyddosox, B. A.	1656. 28. John Cooper.
1607. 3. John Waterson, B. A.	1658. 29. Robert Osbolstone.
1610. 4. Thomas Hendre, or Henrye.	1660. 30. Knevett Rawlett.
1610. 5. Thomas Johnsonne.	1662. 31. Charles Adland.
1614. 6. Job Davenport.	1664. 32. Joseph South, M. A.
1616. 7. Richard Gilbert.	1667. 33. Arch. Lovell, M. A.
1618. 8. William Melvin.	1676. 34. Gawin Wood, M. A.
1618. 9. William Birnie.	1690. 35. John Patrickson.
1620. 10. Edward Thurmas.	1693. 36. John Turner.
1620. 11. John Benson.	1693. 37. Charles Shelley.
1621. 12. Thomas Graye.	1695. 38. Thomas Pickering, B. D.
1624. 13. Job Davenport.	1710. 39. John Criche, M. A.
1624. 14. John Jones.	1719. 40. William Peche, B. D.
1624. 15. John Ffell.	1720. 41. Francis West, D. D.
1627. 16. Robert Thorne.	1722. 42. Edmond Day.
1628. 17. Edward Donne.	1726. 43. Nicholas Fayting, B. A.
1630. 18. Nathaniel Goodwin.	1730. 44. Daniel Brooker, B. A.
1631. 19. Alexander Blackall.	1731. 45. John Burn, B. C. L.
1634. 20. Robert Floode.	1742. 46. Thomas Wingfield, D. D.
1638. 21. John Baldwin.	1745. 47. Thomas Weales, B. D.
1640. 22. Marchmont Nedham.	1749. 48. James Townley, M. A.
1642. 23. Roger Litherland.	1753. 49. Vicesimus Knox, B. C. L.
1645. 24. Alexander Smith.	1754. 50. Thomas Green, B. A.
1649. 25. Edward Thurman, M. A.	1758. 51. Samuel Bishop, M. A.
1650. 26. Nicholas Sheppard, M. A.	1772. 52. Thomas Bowen, M. A.

1775.	53. Richard Dickson Shackleford, B. D.	1795.	58. John Joseph Ellis, M. A.
	afterwards D. D.		1796. 59. Robert Price, B. A.
1778.	54. John Hill Thompson, B. D.	1798.	60. Harry Bristow Wilson, B. D.
1779.	55. John Rose, D. D.	1805.	61. William Tomkins Briggs, M. A.
1783.	56. Henry Lord, B. A.	1807.	62. LANCELOT SHARPE, M. A.
1785.	57. Jonathan Gardner, B. D.		

ESTABLISHMENT OF MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL in 1816.

*Head-Master, Rev. THOMAS CHERRY, B. D.**First Under-Master, Rev. J. J. ELLIS, M. A.**Second Under-Master, Rev. H. B. WILSON, B. D.**Third Under-Master, Rev. L. SHARPE, M. A. and F. S. A.*

THE SCHOOL.

SIXTH OR HEAD FORM.	George E. Rose.	H. B. S. Harris.
MONITORS.	William Smith.	Tilley Walker Knight.
John Ball.	C. G. Owen.	John D. Sutton.
Thomas B. Murray.	Thomas Mason.	Ralph Ellis.
John Nelson.	H. Alfred Brown.	William Warne.
Arthur Trollope.	G. R. Nixon.	H. C. Hobart.
Richard Mayo.	Robert Williams.	T. Earle Pipon.
Samuel Prosser.	Edward Wix.	Park Nelson.
William Blunt.	James Shebbin.	A. E. G. Turnour.
Robert Broadley.	H. Alfred Browne.	Henry Thorp.
—	H. B. Wilson.	Thomas Shadwell.
Frederic Pegus.	James Walter Carey.	J. Haughton.
Samuel Allen.	Francis Russell Nixon.	Benjamin W. Beatson.
John Bathurst Deane.	William Welch.	R. B. Dickenson.
Thomas K. Blyth.	Plumpton Wilson.	J. Vidgen Povah.
Edward Turnour.	Henry Sterry.	Charles Perring.
Newman John Stubbins.	John Clutton.	John Lowther Thorp.

Joseph Neate Walsh.	George Adams.	Frederick Crellin.
Gerard Edward Smith.	T. Challener.	William Tennison Smith.
Philip Pearn.	Henry Penton Ridge.	John Woodhams.
Henry Grey.	FOURTH FORM.	Joseph Balfour.
John Sharpe.	Robert South.	John Boulton.
Henry Carey.	Robert Stevenson Ellis.	Whittington Landon.
FIFTH FORM.	Charles Macquarie Jarvis.	Edward Dew.
William Wix.	G. C. C. Redhead Yorke.	James Richards.
J. Owen Wilson.	Robert Twigg.	John Kirby.
W. A. Rew.	William Henry Ellis.	Thomas Lewin.
F. H. Rich.	Henry W. Gleed Armstrong.	George Palmer.
John George Giffard.	Woolley Spencer.	Henry Wetherfield.
L. A. Sharpe.	Thomas Wright Ellis.	George Stevenson Ellis.
Henry Wix.	Thomas French Laurence.	George Clode.
F. K. Eyre.	Henry James Ward.	James Green.
H. W. Maddock.	William Dent Asperne.	William Charles Monckton.
G. F. Morgan.	Vicesimus Knox Child.	Joseph Harris.
J. Mackenzie.	William Ludlow.	John Charles Anderson.
William H. Leake.	William Lawrence.	William Samuel Tyner.
G. Knollis Jarvis.	Edward Culshaw.	Alfred Mordaunt.
C. J. Green.	Giffard Wells.	John William Chambers.
Jonathan Bell.	Francis Povah.	Henry Sutton.
Joseph Powell.	John Hart.	Richard William Champion.
T. Sutton.	Robert Hughes Matthews.	John Harris Roberts.
Samuel Vallis Bone.	George Craven Armstrong.	Richard Parminter.
Charles F. Warne.	Edmund Allen.	THIRD FORM.
Edward Argles.	John Pitt Wiles.	Thomas Gaulter.
Arthur White.	James Rainford Ensor.	William Balderson.
Alfred Newman Dutton.	Anthony Vandam Mackenzie.	Robert F. Lamener.
Richard Heathfield.	Francis Campbell.	John Wye.
George Fitzgerald.	William Lloyd.	Thomas Turner.

Charles Hart.	A. Wilkinson.	John Holyland.
John Patterson.	Philip Sharpe.	Henry Mackenzie.
Charles Mackenzie.	John Frederick Wade.	Frederick Ensor.
William C. Shone.	Alexander Brown.	Thomas Eaton.
John Murray.	Frederick Vaillant.	Enoch Dukes.
William Samson.	Henry K. Randell.	PETTY FORM.
William Smith.	Thomas Galabin.	R. W. Browne.
Richard Hunter.	Samuel W. Green.	J. T. M. Anspach.
Thomas R. Ensor.	Amhert H. Renton.	James Nelson.
John Marshall.	Richard Miles.	William H. Newman.
Hubert Beatson.	Charles James Miles.	William Potter.
Frederick Wilkinson.	John Harvey.	Edward Verner.
George Gaulter.	William E. Williams.	Charles Hills.
Benjamin Phillips.	John Pearse.	Samuel R. Ensor.
George Kearsley.	FIRST FORM.	Tim. A. Winter.
Charles Green.	Charles Lawrie.	Edward Pearce.
Thomas Lewis.	Frederick Gifford.	Isaac Twycross.
SECOND FORM.	Charles Colls.	James R. Savage.
Howell W. Owen.	Joseph Blagborne.	Robert Smith.
Samuel Jones.	Henry Randell.	George Eyre.
A. Balderson.	Richard Cumming.	Charles Champion.
Peter Spencer.	William Catlow.	David Y. Ferguson.
Philip John Vaillant.	George Lawrie.	Robert Gamson.
Edward H. Ludlow.	William Barlow.	Ant. Burnley.
William Smith.	Samuel Joyce.	Patrick Kincaid.
John Maclare.	Sidney Ensor.	Clement E. Dukes.
John C. Ferguson.	Frederick Smith.	Robert Smith.
Charles Luning.	James Steward.	Charles Faulkner.
George William Murray.	John Porter.	John Seadam.
E. K. Randell.	Alfred Beadnell.	Robert H. Jones.
John Blagborne.	Robert Lawrie.	Nelson Bolter.
Thomas Nelson.	Edward Ludlow.	Thomas and John Blachall.
Thomas Pearson.		

The SCHOOL, as it has been already mentioned, was kept in a house which belonged, at an early period of our history, to the Duke of Buckingham; and was a residence of the nobleman of that title who was instrumental in obtaining the consent of the mayor and citizens of London to the usurpation of Richard III. But that edifice being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, the present structure was erected upon the same spot by the munificence of the Merchant Taylors' Company. It is a considerable structure, part of which is supported by stone pillars, forming a handsome cloister, within which are apartments for the Assistant-Masters. There is also a library of collegiate appearance, a chapel, which is more particularly appropriated for the solemn half-yearly examination of the scholars*, and a house for the residence of the Head-Master.

The SCHOOL-ROOM, which ranges over the cloister, is a spacious apartment of handsome proportions, but without any elevated seats, to mark the distinctive characters of the respective Masters. The public instruction of this school, and better instruction is no where given, is conveyed in the peripatetic form; the Masters generally perambulating before their respective classes.

The CHAPEL does not wear the appearance of a place of worship, though it has all the canonical character which original consecration could give it, when it was the chapel of the ancient manor-house of the ROSE; and tradition asserts, that one of its existing walls survived the conflagration which destroyed the rest. On that wall is the whole-length portrait of Sir THOMAS WHITE, Knight, Alderman, Merchant Taylor of London, and the munificent Founder of St. John's College, Oxford†. This room is also decorated with an appropriate display of engravings, presented by that amiable and excellent man, the late Alderman

* It is this application of it that has occasioned the error of the title to the plate by the artist, which was discovered too late to be corrected.

† See p. 9.

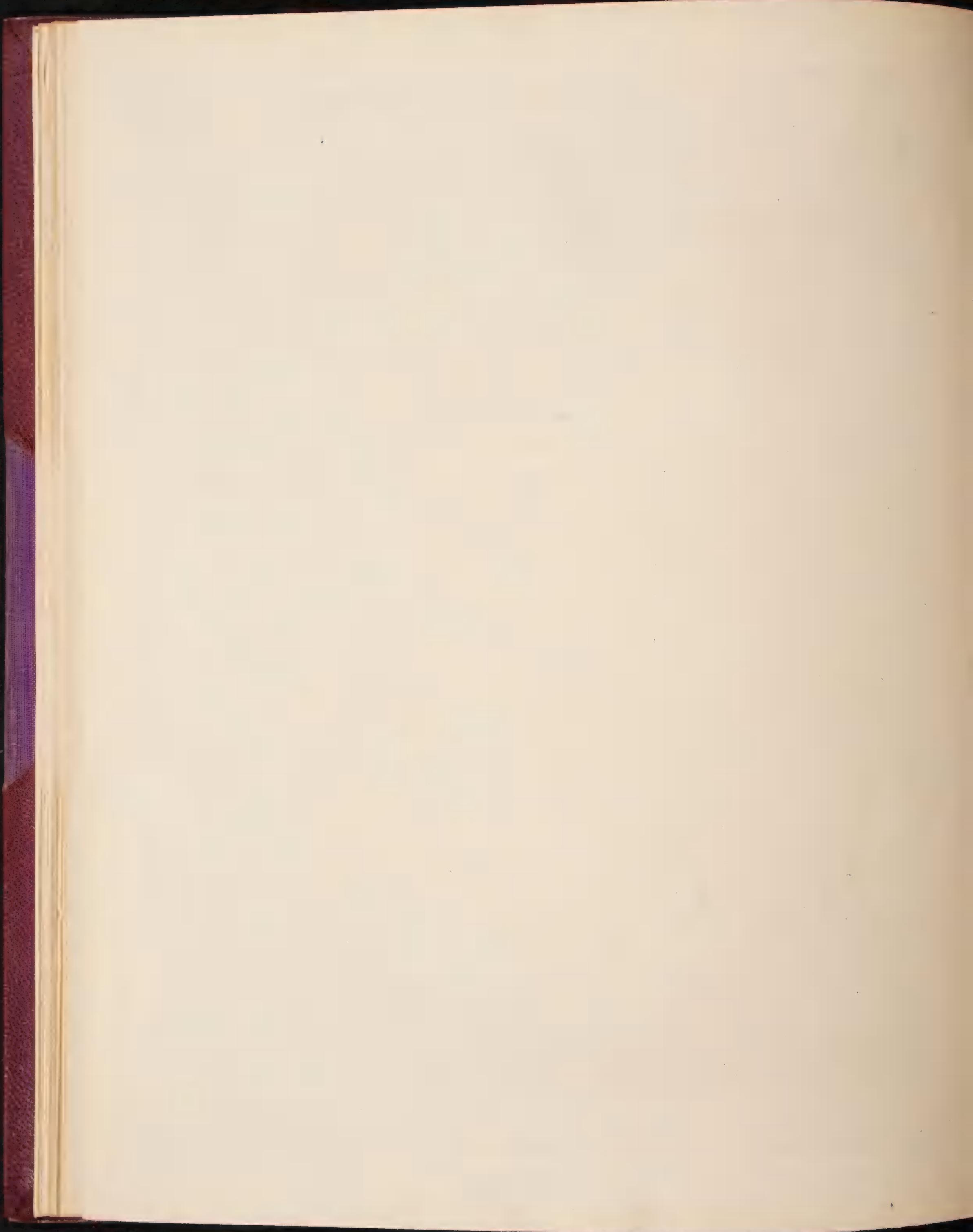
BOYDELL, who, though not endowed with learning himself, made this offering to a foundation for the advancement of it, in the metropolis which was the scene of his jurisdiction, and whose sword he had borne as chief magistrate with the universal applause of his fellow-citizens.

The numerous scholars and eminent men who may be said to owe their celebrity to the education which they received within the walls of Merchant Taylors' School, would demand a space, for a due display of them, which the confined scope of this work has no pretensions to offer: but the selection which is made will be sufficiently honourable to the establishment, and give ample proof that the noble design of the Founders has been fulfilled. They will be introduced, in a manner worthy of them, by the sentiments of the learned writer from the pages of whose elaborate work they have been taken.

“ Much of the useful learning which has so remarkably enlightened the middle ranks of the English nation, and rendered us a wise and understanding people, has proceeded from the public schools established in different parts of the kingdom. It is in these truly respectable nurseries of literature that education has effected its most generous and valuable purposes. The idea, which would otherwise have been confined by sordid habits, has been expanded; genius, which would otherwise have been hidden from itself and from the world, has been called forth to the honour of human nature; while the general manners, which would have otherwise been rude and unpolished, have been rendered easy, courteous, and polite.

“ To those seminaries, however, which are connected with the Universities, England is under particular obligations. In them have been trained the professors of every liberal science that can serve, dignify, or adorn mankind; and to them will an enlightened people never cease to look up with affection and gratitude, as to the sources of every sterling principle that enters into the composition of the British character. If we inquire from what quarters the common-





“ wealth has been furnished with men of abilities to fill the great offices of state,
“ he must have been an inattentive observer who should refer us any where but
“ to those foundations, on which enlarged sentiments and notions are acquired
“ from a system of education intimately conversant with ancient learning: and
“ if, in like manner, we ask whence our established church has been supplied
“ with a regular and sufficient succession of qualified teachers for the ordinary
“ work of the ministry, and of able champions of the truth at every conjuncture
“ of controversy and dissension, we can be sent only to those schools, at which
“ a plan of instruction is pursued at once classical and christian, a discipline
“ calculated to produce learning free from scepticism, and belief untinctured with
“ enthusiasm.

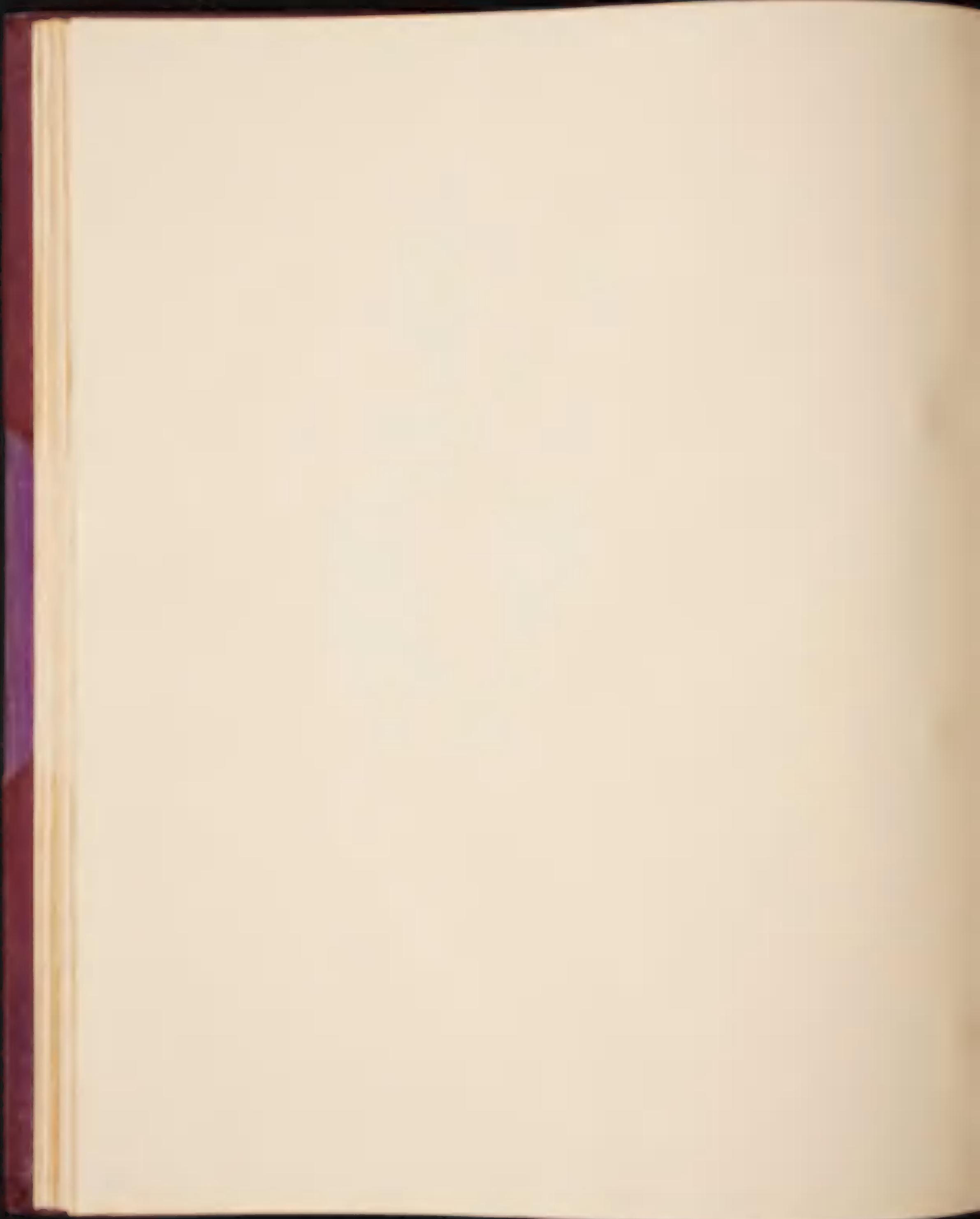
“ MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL does not indeed affect to enrol among her
“ scholars many of the mighty or the noble. Her worthies have not been distin-
“ guished for hereditary rank, though, in many instances, the foundations of
“ greatness have been laid within her walls. Nor has it often fallen to the lot of
“ her youth to fight the battles of her country, though, when occasion has
“ offered, they have shewn themselves not deficient in patriotism and valour.
“ But wherever the higher walks of commerce invite the British merchant to
“ honourable enterprise, her sons are to be seen the foremost in pursuits to which
“ the British empire is indebted for its opulence and grandeur. The healing art
“ recognizes some of them among her ablest and most successful practitioners.
“ Law, the guardian of the constitution, and the preserver of every man's rea-
“ sonable rights and liberties, welcomes in them the most upright and assiduous
“ of her administrators. But, above all, does the church rely on the fidelity of
“ such of them as have devoted themselves to the service of her altars; no incon-
“ siderable portion of the officiating clergy of the metropolis having been educated
“ under the modest dome of MERCHANT TAYLORS*.”

* Wilson's *Hist.* p. 545.

EMINENT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN EDUCATED IN THIS SCHOOL.

Andrews, Bishop of Winchester:—Dove, Bishop of Peterborough:—John Spencer, the Greek scholar of Oxford:—Edwin Sandys, the traveller:—Richard Latewar, of St. John's College, Oxford, the celebrated preacher:—Dr. Gwinne, the first Professor of Physic in Gresham College:—Perrin, the Greek scholar:—Buckeridge, Bishop of Ely:—Sansbury, the Latin dramatic poet:—the humorous Nicholas Hill:—Tomson, Bishop of Gloucester:—the learned Mathew Wren:—Boyle, Bishop of Waterford:—Sir James Whitelocke, one of the Justices of the King's Bench:—his son, Bulstrode Whitelocke:—Juxon, Bishop of London, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury:—Mews, Bishop of Winchester:—Hopkins, Bishop of Londonderry:—Sir William Dawes, Bart. Archbishop of York:—the venerable, learned, and accomplished Dr. Hutton, Prebendary of Exeter:—Dr. Speed, physician of Oxford:—Sir Miles Sandys, Bart.:—Dr. Edwards, Professor of Natural Philosophy:—Calamy, the Nonconformist minister:—Howe, the herbalist:—Dr. Hewitt, who suffered for his loyalty:—Edward Bernard, the mathematician:—Boulter, Primate of Ireland:—Sherard, the botanist:—Torriano, the Gresham Astronomical Professor:—Lowth, Prebendary of Winchester:—Hall, Bishop of Bristol:—Dr. Berriman, Fellow of Eton:—Wheatley, the commentator on the Common Prayer:—Byrom, the elegant poetical writer:—the first Lord Clive:—Dr. Isaac Schomberg, M.D.:—Dr. Disney, Hebrew Professor in Oxford:—Dr. Watson, physician and botanist:—Thomas, Bishop of Winchester:—Gilbert, Archbishop of York, &c.

THE END OF THE HISTORY OF MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.



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